ince George's county court, on Wide e agth infant, a large red Morrers in which was between three and four , and fundry papers belonging to Cape, and fundry papers belonging to Cape, og tor, of no use to any one but the ever has found the faid pock-usboot, it with the papers to the lubicither in rough, shall be welcome to the mare, and a 'r. ward befides of twenty filnoney, and no questions asked.

RALPH FORFTER man to be fold for her pillon ice; that good fpinfter and knit er.

Nottingham, April 1, 1775 orthip is now at an ends al p.n.a had any dealings with ur, are ceiel Scharge their balances, but if the reo our lad adverrisement --- Conkant aton givenmen this place to fett e and to , and thefe that do not comply by the at, legal mafu ès will be acen to enwithout respect to perfont. tween Lifes and Lion cost of gools

d fell very chear, and give two jean THO. CONTEE. FIELDER BOWIZ.

Lyens Creek, Maic's 30, 1775. rum, Muscovado sug-r, cosee, the nilles, Sec. Sec. either by who etale or cath only.

JAMES LEATCH, and Corp. persons indebted to James Leatch, are e immediate payment, as no lorger be given.

E POUNDS REWARD.

from the fubscriber, living in Fiele y, near B adenfburgh, a lively mulatts imes Mafon. He is alio it gitet iim has thort black hair curled behing i well made adtive fellow, of about ars of age. He understands abitted bufinely, and is a tolerable good wigon, who he west away, a brees id double bieafted jacket, a per of r. fuftian breecuer, a white this, a white band and loop, and a pur of n his thoes. As he is a fenko e, atprobable he may have a forgid rafi, of enture from fame of his acquaintant s, your to pale as a freeman. Wheever d flave, and fecures him in any jail e m again, shall have the above rewall, nome, their travelling expences, pul WALTER BEAL!

the plantation of anthony Wilcoln, rederick county, taken up as a key, elding, about 3 years old, a natual ge thar on his forehead, he has bera visible brand. The owner may him proving his property, and pajus

POUNDS REWARDA

om the subscriber, living in Chelen county, in the province of Maryland, of January lait, an inden ed feriat oin. Daine, by trade a lawyer and a he is about a feet 8 inches high, as hair, is of a lair complexion, round floops when he walks; he speaks well of England dialect. He had on west of England dialect. Tre national imp an old claret coloured furtos thin chife-bodied light brown dire, to large for hims a faort finnel quites, fnabrig filters a pair of good buckwith a pair of plain yellow keep it of yarn tockings, the one last brown; and pretty good faces and can write a pretty good faces and can write a pretty good haid, and it il forge a discharge from Cirt. Me (10 wilom he indented him'elt) upon of his indentures. Whoever fecure that he may be had again, thall to pe paid, by

Baltimore, January 31, 1715

finabrigs, by the piece or bale, and on bottled wired porter, in citis of the fold for ready money only, by JAMES CHRISTIE, jazz

**阿尔斯人語人語人語人語人語〉語〉** 

## XXX YEAR.) MARTLAND GAZET

## A Y, APRIL 27,

LONDON. ROTEST. HOUSE OF LORDS. Die Martis, 7º Feb. 1775.

HE Lord prefident reported that the managers for the Lords had met the managers for the commons at a conference, which, on the part of the commons was managed by Lord North, who acquainted the maagers for the lords, that they had taken into confidefation the state of his Majesty's colonies in North Ameica, and had agreed upon an address to be presented his ajety, to which they defired the concurrence. of this house.

then his I ordship read the address delivered at the tonference---and the fame being again read by the lock, the Earl of Dartmouth and the Marquis of kocknghim both rifing to ipeak, a debate arose who should fperit first, the question was put, whether the Earl of Dartmouth shall now be heard? It was resolved in the

Moved to agree with the commons in the faid address, by filling up the blank with (Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and) which being objected to, and a question flated thereupon; after a long debate, the previous question was put, whether the main question shall be now put? Contents 90, proxies 14, in all 104; not con-tents 27; it was resolved in the affirmative.

Diffentient. ift. The previous question was moved, not to prevent the proceeding in the address, communicated at the conference with the commons, but in order to prefeat the petitions of the North American merchants and of the West-India merchants and planters, which petitions the house might reject it frivolous, or postpone if not urgent, as it might feem fit to their wisdom; but to hurry on the business to which these petitions so materially and directly related, the express prayer of which was, that they might be heard before "any resolution may be taken by this right honourable house respecting America," to refuse so much as to suffer them to be prefented, is a proceeding of the most unwarrantable nature and directly subversive of the most facred rights of the unject. It is the more particularly exception able, as a lord in his place, at the express defire of the West-indiam-rehants, informed the house, that if necessitated so to do, they were ready, without counsel or farther preparation, instantly to offer evidence to prove, that several islands of the West-Indies could not be able to subfift after the operation of the proposed address in America. lustice in regard to individuals, policy with regard to the public, and decorum with regard to ourfelves, required that we should admit this petition to

be presented. By refusing it justice is denied,
adly. Because the papers laid upon our table by the ministers, are so manifestly defective, and so avowelly curtailed, that we can derive from them nothing like information of the true state of the object on which we are going to act, or of the consequences of the resolutions which we may take. We ought, (as we conceive) with gladness to have accepted that information from the merchants, which if it had not been volun arily offered, it was our duty to feek: There is no information concerning the state of our colonies (taken in any point of view) which the merchants are not far more competent to give than governors or officers, who often know far less of the temper and disposition, or may be more disp sed to misrepresent it than the merchants. Of this we have a ful and melancholy experience in the mistaken ideas on which the fatal acts of the last parliament were

3dly. Because we are of opinion that in entering into a war, in which mifchief and inconvenience are great and certain (but the utm ft extent of which it is impossible to foresee) true policy requires that those, who are most likely to be immediately affected, should be thoroughly fatisfied of the deliberation with which it was taken: and we apprehend that the planters, merchants, and manufacturers, will not bear their losses and burthens brought on them by the proposed civil war, the better for our refuting to much as to hear them previous to our engaging in that war; nor will our precipitation in resolvin, add much to the success in executing any plan that may be purfued.

We protest therefore against the refusal to suffer such petitions to be presented, and we thus clear ourselves to our country, of the difgrac and mischief which must attend this unconstitutional, indecent, and improvident proceeding.

RICHMOND, PONSONBY, ARCHER. ROCKINGHAM, WYCOMBE, EFFINGHAM, TORRINGTON, STANHOPE. CHOLMONDELY PORTLAND, CAMDEN, FITZWILLIAM, SCARBOROUGH, ABERGAV' NNY, ABINGDON, CRAVEN, COURTENAY, TANKERVILLE.

Then the main question was put, whether to agree with the commons in the faid address, by inferting the words (Lords Spiritual and Temporal and)

It was resolved in the affirmative. Contents 87, Not contents, 27.

Diffentient; oft. Because the violent matter of this dangerous address, was highly aggravated by the violent manner in which it was precipitately hurried through the house, Lords were not allowed the interpolition of a moment's

time for deliberation, before they were driven headlong into a declaration of civil war. A conference was held with the commons, an address of this importance prefented, all extraneous information, although offered, pofitively refused; all petitions arbitrarily rejected, and the whole of this most awful business received, debated, and concluded, in a fingle day.

adly. Because no legal grounds were laid in argument or in fact, to shew that a rebellion, properly so called, did exist in Massachusetts-bay, when the papers of the latest date, and from whence alone we derive our information, were written. The overtacts to which the species of treason affirmed in the address ought to be applied, were not evablished, nor any offenders marked out; but a general mass of the acts of turbulence, said be done at various times and places, and of various atures, were all thrown together, to make out one general constructive treason: Neither was there any fort of proof of the continuance of any unlawful force, from whence we could infer that a rebellion does now exist. And we are the more cautious of propouncing any part of his viaj-sty's dominions to be in actua rebellion because the cases of constructive treason under that branch of the flatute of Edward the third, which describes the crime of rebellion, have been already fo far extended by the judges, and the diffinctions thereupon fo nice and fubtle, that no prudent man ought to declar any fingle person in that situation, without the cle rest evidence of uncontrovertible overtacts to warrant such a declara-tion: Much less ought so high an authority as both houses of parliament to denounce so severe a judgment against a confiderable part of his Majesty's subjects, by which his forces may think themselves justified in commencing a war, without any further order or commission.

3dly. Because we think that several acts of the la't parliament, and feveral late proceedings of admini ration with regard to the colonies, are real grievances, and just causes of complaint, and we cannot, in honour or in conscience, consent to an address which commends the temper by which proceedings so very intemperate, have been carried on; nor can we persuade ourselves to authorize violent courses against persons in the colonies, who have refifted authority, without at the same time redressing the grievances which have given but too much provocation for their behaviour.

Athly. Because we think the loose and general affurances given by the address, of future redress of grievances in case of submission, is far from satisfactory, or at all likely to produce their end, whilft the acts complained of continue unrepealed or unamended, and their authors remain in authority here; because these advisers of all the measures which have brought on the calamities of this empire will not be trusted, whilst they defend as just, necessary, and even indulgent, all the acts c m-plained of as grievances by the Americans; and must therefore, on heir own principles, be bound in future to govern the colonies in the manner which has already produced such fatal effects: And we fear that the refusal of this house so much as to receive, previous to determination (which is the most offensive mode of rejection) petitions from the unoffending natives of Great Britain and the West India islands, affords but a very discouraging prospect of our obtaining hereafter any petitions at all, from those whom we have declared actors in rebellion, or abettors of that crime.

Lastly. Because the means of enforcing the authority of the British legislature is confined to persons, of whole capacity for that purpose, from abundant experience, we have reason to doubt; and who have hitherto used no effectual means of conciliating, or of reducing those who oppose that authority: This appears in the constant failure of all their project; the insufficiency of all their information, and the disappointment of all the hopes which they have for several years held out to the publie. Parliament has never refused any of their propofals and yet our affairs have proceeded daily from bad to worse, until we have been brought, step by sep, to that state of consustion, and even civil violence, which was the natural result of these desperate measures.

We therefore protest against an address amounting to a declaration of war, which is founded on no proper parliamentary information; which was introduced by refuling to suffer the presentation of petitions against it (although it be the undoubted right of the subject to mode of conciliation; which holds out no substantial offer of redress of grievances; and which promises support to those ministers who have inflamed America, and grofly misconducted the affairs of Great-Britain;

RICHMOND, CRAVEN, ARCHER, ABERGAVENNY, ROCKINGHAM, WYCOMBE, COURTENAY, TO: RING TON, PONSONBY,

CHOLMONDELEY; ABINGDON; PORTLAND, CAMDEN, EFFINGHAM, STANHOPE, SCARBOROUGH, FIIZWILLIAM; TANKERVILLE

. To the benourable the Commons of Great-Britain, in parliament affembled.

The humble Petition of the merchants, traders and others, of the city of London, concerned in the commerce of North-America,

Sheweth,

THAT your petitioners are all effentially interested in the trade to No-th-America, either as exporters and importers for as veniers of British and foreign goods

for exportation to that country.

I hat your petitioners have exported, or fold for exportation to the British colonies in North-America, very

large quantities of the manufactures of Great-Britain and Ireland; and in particular the ftaple articles of wool-len, iron, and linen, also those of cotton tilk, leather; pewter, tin, copper, and brass, with almo every British manufacture . Also large quantities of foreign linens, and other articles imported into these kingdoms, from Flanders, Holland, Germany, the east countries, ortu-, al, Spain, and Italy, which are generally received from those countries, in return for British manufactures.

hat your petitioners have likewite exported, or fold for exportation, great quantities of the various species of goods imported into this kingdom from the alt-Indies, part of which receive additional manufacture in .; reat-Britain.

That your petitioners receive returns from North America to this kingdom directly, pig and b r iron, timber, staves, naval sores, tobacco, rice, indigo, deer nd other tkins, beaver, and furs train oil, whale-bone, bees wax, pot and pearl aftes, drugs and dying woods, with fome bullion; and also wheat, flour, Indian corn, and falted provisions, when (on account of scarcity in Great-Britain) thosearticles are permitted to be imported.

I hat your petitioners receive returns circuitously from Ireland (for flax-feed, &c. exported from orth interica) by bills of exchange on the merchants of this city, trading to Ireland, for the proceeds of linens imported into these kingdoms. From the West ind es (in return for provisions, lumber and cattle, exported from North America, for the use and support of the West-india islands) by bills of exchange on the West-india merchants, for the proceeds of lugar, molasses, rum, cotton, coffee, or other produce imported from those illands into these kingdoms. From tay, pain. Portugal, France, Flanders, Germany, Holland and the east countries, by bills of exchange or bullion, in return for wheat, flour. Indian corn, fish an i lumber, exported from the British colonies in North-comerica for the use of those countries.

I hat your petitioners have great reason to believe, from the best information they can obtain, that on the balance of this extensive commerce, there is now due from the colonies in North-America, to this city only, two millions sterling, and upwards.

I hat by the direct commerce with the colonies and

the circuitous trade thereon d pending, some thousands of ships and vessels are employed, and many thousands of seamen are bred and maintained; thereby increasing the naval strength and power of Great-Britain.

That in the year 1765, there was a great stagnation of the commerce between Great-Britain and her colonies, in consequence of an act of parliament, entitled " An " act for granting and applying certain stamp-duties, and other duties in the British colonies and pantati-" ons in America; &c." By which the merchants trad-ing to North-America, and the artificers employed in the various manufactures confumed in those countries, were subjected to many hardships.

That in the following year, the faid act was repealed, under an express declaration of the legislature, that, "the continuance of the said act would be attended with " many inconveniencies, and might be productive of confequences greatly detrimental to the commercial " interests of these kingdoms;" upon which repeal, the trade to the British colonies immediately resumed its former flourishing state.

That in the year 1767; an act passed; " entitled, "An all for granting certain duties in the British colonies and plantations in America, Sc." which imposed certain: duties to be paid in America on tea glass, red and white lead; painters colours, paper, posteboard, mill-board, and scale board, when the commerce with the colonies was again interrupted.

That in the year 1770, such parts of the said act as imposed duties on glass, red and and white lead, painters colours, paper, paffe board, mill-board, and scale-board, were repealed, when the trade to America foon revived; except in the article of tea. on which a duty was continued to be demanded on its importation into America, whereby that branch of our commerce was nearly lott.

That in the year 1773; an act palled, entitled, an act " To allow a drawback of the duties of customs on the expertation of ten to bis majesty's colonies or plantations in America, and to imposuer the commissioners of the treasury to grant licences to the East-India Company, to export teal

duty-free, &c." By the operation of these and other laws, the minds of his majerty's subjects in the British colonies have been greatly disquieted, a total stop is now put to the export trade with the greatest and most important part of North-America, the public revenue is threatened with a large and fatal diminution, your petitioners with grievous distress, and thousands of industrious attificers and manufacturers with utter ruin: Under these alarming circumstances, your petitioners receive no small comfort, from a persuasion; that the representatives of the people, newly delegated to the most important of all truts, will take the whole of these weighty matters, into their most serious consideration; and your petitioners humbly pray this honourable house; that they will enter into a full and immediate examination of that fiftem of commercial policy, which was fermerly adopted, and uniformly maintained, to the happiness and advantage of both countries; and will apply such healing remedies as can alone restore and establish the commerce between Great-Britain and her colonies, on a permanent foundation.

And your petitioners also humbly pray, that they may be heard by themselves or agents, in support of

Published by authority of the committee, THOMAS LANE, chairmain